

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

NO. 66.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
BY A. G. HODGES,
STATE PRINTER,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price, \$12.00

KENTUCKY CODES OF PRACTICE,
1 vol. Price, 3.50

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price, 5.00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price, 3.00

GUIDE TO JURISSES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. HERNDON,
1 vol. Price, 3.00

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KY.—
Session 1853 and 1856—vols. Price, 3.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855 and
1856—in Pamphlet form. Price, 1.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1853 and
1854—in Leather. Price, 1.50

B. MONROE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols.
of Ben. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price, 3.00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes."
Pamphlet. Price—10 cents.

HON. GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet.
Price—5 cts.

BLANKS,
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—60 cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.
Price—60cts per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS &c.
Price—60cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60 cts per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60cts per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—
Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above names or Books or Blanks, will be promptly attended to when made out in full, and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

JOHN FLOURNOY,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at-tended to, prompt remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

REFERS BY PERMISSION, TO
THEOP. PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass.
KELLY & BROTHER, Merchants, St. Louis.
CROW, McCLEERY & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.
HOU. N. F. RYLAND, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.
HAYWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, Louisville, Ky.
BUCKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 9, 1857—11.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. JAS. TRABUE & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.; McDOWELL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BRECK, Esq.; ST. LATS, UNDERWOOD & CO.; CARTH, MOTT & TIGHE; WILSON, SMITH & SMITH; CASSADAY, CURD & WHITE; ABAT & RAY; CURD & CO.

[Aug. 17, 1857—11.]

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

The firm also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Land in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The Senior Partner having been engaged extensively in the practice of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will give a full description of the same, and a copy of the original Deed.

They will enter Land in the Courts of Kentucky for

nearly three years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during

which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident in giving a satisfactory account of all busi-

ness entrusted to them.

</

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the London Times, November 10.

The Money Crisis.

The discounts of the bank during the past three weeks have been far beyond their usual limits, and the notes in the hands of the public consequently exceed by a million or two the total in use a year back, when prices of produce were about 30 per cent. higher and our transactions were being enlarged in all directions.

The funds to day have again shown a degree of steadiness that indicates in a remarkable manner not only the general feeling of confidence which, notwithstanding the servitude of the crisis, still prevails throughout the country, but also the abundance of capital available for all sound investments. The intimation of the failure of Messrs. Dennistoun exercised no other effect than that of causing consuls to open at a decline of an eighth, and the movement of the bank to 10 per cent., produced only a further fall of a quarter, from which there was ultimately a reaction.

The first transactions in consols for money were at 88½ to 7½. They then remained for some time at 88½ to 3½, whence on the breaking up of the Bank Court there was a decline to 88½, stock being offered at that price. A partial recovery soon occurred, and the last operations were at 88½ for money, and 89 to 1½ for the 7th of December. After regular hours there was a further improvement of more than an eighth, although the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland then transpired. Bank stock closed at 209 to 211; reduced, 87½ to 3½; new three per cents. 87½ to 7½; India stock to 213; India bonds to 308 to 408 discount, and Exchequer bills 23s to 17s discount.

The further telegraphic advices from America received in the city this afternoon produced a good effect.

The exportation of silver to the East seems to have received a complete check. At present scarcely anything is engaged to go by the next steamer, except the £250,000 on account of the East India Company.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

The funds have shown absolute buoyancy to day, (Tuesday, Nov. 10,) and have closed at a further considerable advance. In mercantile quarters, also, there has perhaps been rather less uneasiness, and the tendency to a partial recovery of confidence would have been stronger but for a manifestation of banking distrust at Glasgow, in consequence of the closing yesterday of the Western Bank of Scotland. The attempts to create alarm at the high rate of discount in order to obtain an unlimited issue of notes, seem to have diminished, respectable traders being unwilling to avow either that they are so destitute of capital as to be seriously imperilled by existing charges, or that their object is to induce the government to create an artificial rebound in the prices of produce at the cost of the consumer.

Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 88½, were first quoted 88½ to 87½. Most of the brokers being buyers of stock on behalf of the public, a further advance then took place to 89½. This was followed by a reaction to 88½ to 7½, at which they remained to the official close, but at most immediately afterwards transactions occurred at 88½ to 89 for money, and 89½ to 1½ for the 7th of December. At a later hour there was another sudden advance, and bargains were effected for the amount at 89½. The final price, however, was 88½ to 3½. The temporary lapse from the first rise in the morning was consequent upon a demand for gold for transmission to banks at Glasgow, while to explain the ultimate animation a variety of rumors were circulated, among which was one that a decree had been issued in Paris for an immediate increase of the circulation by means of small notes, and another that he expected Indian despatches had arrived, and were of a very favorable character.

The Financial Crisis in Scotland.

From the North British Daily Mail, Nov. 10.

Monday was a day of deep anxiety and gloom in commercial circles in Glasgow. The suspension of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. gave a shock to the whole community, for which the great majority of course, were quite unprepared; but it soon became apparent that however painful to the city, from the Glasgow origin and long high standing of the firm, that event would entail comparatively little loss on this district, the Messrs. Dennistoun having made no effort to sustain themselves by any irregular transactions here, but at once suspended when they found one adverse billow after another bearing against them from the United States. Rumors began to be circulated, however, as the forenoon wore on, with respect to a much graver affair. The Western Bank was said to be on the eve of steppage. At 2 o'clock the worst anticipations were realized by the closing of that establishment, and the posting of a placard on the doors that the directors had found it necessary to suspend payments.

Such an event has long been unknown in Scotland, and it would be difficult to describe the feelings which it excited in this large community. Strong dissatisfaction was expressed at the refusal of the older Scotch banks to lend the necessary aid in this severe crisis to the Western, and this dissatisfaction is likely to be increased the more the circumstances become known. The bad management and bad debts of the Western Bank are now notorious. The diminished resource arising from these self-inflicted calamities was the evil to begin with. But the great wealth of the proprietary, and the healthy field of business that remained to the bank, were amply sufficient to have surmounted this difficulty. There was no run upon the bank for gold—no discredit attached to its notes—no suspicion in any quarter of the solvency of the institution.

But there began against, the bank a process of what we call "suspension and mine," by the withdrawal of deposit accounts in the city, and of interest deposits in the country branches. Persons not receiving the accommodation to which they were accustomed, or fearful of not receiving it, with drew their accounts; and carrying out the notes of the Western Bank, deposited them in other banking establishments. A heavy balance was thus formed against the Western in the weekly exchanges of notes, and these balances, according to custom, had to be met by exchequer bills. It was to enable it to clear off this by weekly liability that the aid of the older and chartered banks was invoked, and in the first instance granted. These concerns soon pulled up.

The Revulsion on the Continent.

Paris (Nov. 7.) Correspondence of London Post.

As might be expected, we have had another gloomy monetary week. The decision of the bank authorities in England to advance the rate of discount to 9 per cent. immediately acted on the Bank of France. The directors were called together, and after much discussion no immediate steps were taken to follow the policy of the Bank of England; but every one here expects the rate of discount will reach 10 per cent. on your side of the water before the crisis is over, and, under such circumstances, the Bank of France will again increase its charge for accommodation.

We have no modern precedent for such a state of things in this country, and the policy of the Bank of France is severely criticised by the commercial journals. Trade is suffering all over the country from this universal pressure—goods can neither be bought nor sold; orders are countermanded, and the winter trade in manufactured goods is considerably suspended. Paper is coming back from the United States dishonored, and the state of the European continental money market worse every day, so that the pressure is felt on all sides. The German money markets are in a worse condition than those of England and France.

Failures are taking place in all directions. During the past week a conference has taken place at Frankfort of German Bankers, in order to come to an understanding with each other, and if possible, to create confidence. The establishments represented on that occasion were those of Darmstadt, Hamburg, Meiningen, Luxembourg, Gotha, Thuringen, Homburg, Buckelburg, and Rostock. The conference, which was

presided over by Prince Felix de Hohenlohe, endeavored to find out guarantees calculated to reassure the public as to their stability.

The delegates decided that the notes issued should be covered by one-third in specie and two-thirds in good bills with three signatures; also, that an official return should be published at least once a month; that a mutual control should be exercised by the several establishments, and that the governments should be invited to take part in such control. A statement to the above effect is to be presented to the Zollverein—Meanwhile the latest advices from Vienna say: "The situation is the same; want of confidence increases, on account of the delay of government measures long since promised."

But what can government do but hope to prevent national bankruptcy by reducing the army? And here comes in a difficult political question, which, however, is, we are assured, to be put aside, measures having been taken to economise military expenditure. Austria has gone on borrowing money to cover her yearly deficits until no more can be obtained, and especially at such a crisis as this. Although the prospect on all sides is so dark, we do not expect any failures of the large banking establishments in France; but what we must experience for some time to come is a suspension of commercial enterprise.

Costa Rica Envoy Introduced to President Buchanan.

Senor Escalante and Senor Molina were on Tuesday presented by Secretary Cass to the President, as special envoys from Costa Rica to this Government. Senor Molina's credentials as such were brought by his colleague, with instructions for them to act together.

Senor Molina thus addressed the President:

MR. PRESIDENT.—The Government of Costa Rica, actuated by the most friendly feelings towards the United States and their enlightened administration under President Buchanan, and by liberal views on matters of paramount importance to both countries, and of great interest to commerce, deemed it convenient to credit us on a special mission as Envoy Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary near this government, in the hope that this mission, being received with a similar friendly and liberal spirit, may contribute to strengthen and develop the good relations already established by treaty between the two nations. While we have the honor to hand to the President of the United States the letters that credit us in said capacity, it is our duty to express the confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the federal government entertained by the President and the people of Costa Rica, for the preservation of those rights and legitimate interests which belong to that republic as a sovereign State.

Sharing the expectation of our government, we shall do everything in our power to deserve the benevolence of the American government and the people in fulfillment of our duty; and we should deem ourselves most happy if we had the fortune thus to be instrumental in the advancement of those principles of justice and freedom on which the foundation was laid of the wonderful greatness of this republic.

In reply, Mr. Buchanan expressed the pleasure he felt in receiving these gentlemen thus accredited, and assured them that the United States could wish no wrong to Costa Rica; but her wish and policy would be to advance and prosper her interests; and that he would be rejoiced to see all the Central American States united in one confederacy.

CHIT CHAT WITH SOVEREIGNS.—First on our list stands Queen Victoria. We know her intimately. Her galoches were made by Hooley & Walker, the celebrated cordwainers of Piccadilly, No. 323, alongside of Pall Mall. Her Majesty wears No. 8's Prince Albert 7s. Each pair of galoches cost £3 7s. 2½d, exclusive of elastic straps, which are threepence extra. Our readers do not know, but we do, that in 1850, just previous to fall of the Whig Ministry, when Sir Robert assumed the leadership, galoches were the immediate cause of the Premier's downfall. The Cabinet council was held at No. 425 Downing street—by the way, a very nice room, with a large green baize table in the middle, surrounded by eleven morocco covered arm chairs, and an engraving of the Wellington Banquet at Apsley House over the mantel and prints of Cribbs, Spring, Ward and Mendoza, hanging around the walls. A private entrance for the Queen's use communicated by a back alley to Buckingham Palace, so that her Majesty had only to slip on her bonnet and shawl, and in a minute be with her Minister.

It seems that Smith O'Brien had been called up that day by the Cabinet, ostensibly for the purpose of giving some statistics of the Potato Rot, but truly to sound him upon his willingness to take the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, which post his splendid talents fully entitled him to, and which official distinction, sorrow to them, he never got. After an interrogatory of three hours, O'Brien left, and having been considerably bothered by Lord Brougham, mistook the passage-way, and went down the Queen's private staircase. It was in July, and being warm and thirsty, he drew an orange from his pocket, (that year they were selling at Gunter's three for a penny,) and to assure his thirst, stuck it. Presently discovering his mistake, he was let out by the Hall Porter, Jenkins, and went to the Reform Club. The Cabinet, left to themselves, were in full discussion, when they were interrupted by a loud noise, as if from somebody falling in the private entrance. The Duke, followed by D'Israeli, was the first to the door, and at the bottom of the stairs lay Her Britannic Majesty, who had tumbled down—Refusing their assistance, she rushed into the room, and having thrown her reticule, containing her luncheon (six cold veal and ham sandwiches with a pint bottle of Hodgson's Pale Ale,) which she had brought for her convenience, at Lord Brougham, mistook the passage-way, and went down the Queen's private staircase. It was in July, and being warm and thirsty, he drew an orange from his pocket, (that year they were selling at Gunter's three for a penny,) and to assure his thirst, stuck it. Presently discovering his mistake, he was let out by the Hall Porter, Jenkins, and went to the Reform Club. The Cabinet, left to themselves, were in full discussion, when they were interrupted by a loud noise, as if from somebody falling in the private entrance. The Duke, followed by D'Israeli, was the first to the door, and at the bottom of the stairs lay Her Britannic Majesty, who had tumbled down—Refusing their assistance, she rushed into the room, and having thrown her reticule, containing her luncheon (six cold veal and ham sandwiches with a pint bottle of Hodgson's Pale Ale,) which she had brought for her convenience, at Lord Brougham's head, commenced belaboring Sir Robert Peel with her umbrella, holding in her disengaged hand a piece of orange peel. It seems that Sir Robert had particularly recommended her Majesty's wearing galoches, and this, with the fact of the orange rind on the private staircase, we must confess did look like a combination of circumstantial evidence very much against the Premier. The matter was patched up, though the Queen never forgot it, for a few years afterwards Smith O'Brien went to Botany Bay, and Sir Robert was never afterwards invited to tea at Windsor Castle.

A Philosopher in Trouble.—One Julius Froebel—whom the political disturbances in Europe in 1848 are represented to have sent over to the United States—has been getting into some sort of a difficulty, we see, (by the Atlantic,) in the free city of Frankfort (Germany). The Police, looking upon him as a troublesome or suspicious character, it seems, have ordered him to "leave," whereupon Herr Froebel sets up that he is a "naturalized citizen" of the United States, and by consequence claims the protection of the U.S. Consul. The claim, it would further seem, has been duly recognized—the Consul "protesting" against the proceedings of the Government, and "suspending relations with it," until he has laid the facts before the Administration at, and received instructions from, Washington.

We are tired of having European agitators coming over to the United States to be naturalized—as if only for the purpose of going back to their own country to renew, in that new relation, plots and conspiracies which, but for their claim of American citizenship, would be likely to send them to prison or to some worse place.

If it suits these gentlemen to seek here an asylum from "oppression" and "tyranny," by all means let them come, and welcome; but we object to their going back to "agitate," and to make mischief for us with foreign countries—or to gratify a love of personal notoriety, by figuring as a persecuted "patriot" in a diplomatic encounter,—the strength of the privileges which they may have acquired here.

Now, we do not know that this Mr. Julius Froebel belongs to that class of persecuted patriots or not, but it is to be hoped that the Administration will be at some pains to inquire into the facts, before we open our batteries, on his account, upon the free city of Frankfort! If our memory does not deceive us, Julius is a "philosophical" whose "isms" are not well suited to the tranquility of "society," as at "present constituted"—either here or in Europe; so that, in estimating the precise amount of diplomatic thunder we ought to hurl at the Frankfort people,—for wishing to rid of him,—would it not be expedient to inquire, whether mischief of some sort was not the object of his "mission" back to a region, from which he is said to have been expelled?

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.—We take the following from the New York Tribune:

In the ship Baltic, from Liverpool, among other animals brought into this country for the purpose of making profit for their owners, and if possible of improving our native stock, is a thoroughbred bay stallion called "Bonnie Scotland." He is a blood bay, black legged horse, without one spot of white about him, except a star on his forehead—the richest colored bay that we have ever seen. He stands full sixteen hands high, has the longest shoulder, deepest heart place, best forehead, and shortest saddle-place, and more powerful quarters of any horse now before the public in our opinion. "Bonnie Scotland" is half brother of "Blink Bonny," the only winner of the Derby and the Oaks since Sir Charles Barry's "Eleanor," which won on those two "great events" in 1801. "Bonnie Scotland" is now in New Jersey. He is the biggest racehorse, the best walker and the best trotter we have yet had, and it is worth observing that he runs back four or five times into the Herod, Matchem, Partner, and Regulus blood, which invariably nicks with our own nearly identical early Sir Archy strain. There is no richer or purer blood than this in England. "Bonnie Scotland" is held by his owners.

Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fatened on it without any other food, and that, too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. "I have recently made an experiment," says a writer for a Philadelphia paper, "and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others, of the same breed, were also, at the same time, confined in another pen and fed on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat being greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

Failures are taking place in all directions. During the past week a conference has taken place at Frankfort of German Bankers, in order to come to an understanding with each other, and if possible, to create confidence. The establishments represented on that occasion were those of Darmstadt, Hamburg, Meiningen, Luxembourg, Gotha, Thuringen, Homburg, Buckelburg, and Rostock. The conference, which was

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

STEAMER OGLESBY, Missouri River,
Nov. 20, 1857.

Gov. Walker came on board at Leavenworth with the most remarkable lot of traveling apparatus ever seen on this thoroughfare. Among other portions of his outfit in his whole Kansas library, boxed and secured apparently for a long journey. In addition to this he has about two dray loads of miscellaneous freight, comprising, I should say, all the moveable property belonging to the Governor of Kansas. His Excellency has not been communicative on the subject of his early return to the Territory, whence his fellow passengers have inferred that he does not anticipate returning at all.

There is to be no special session of the Kansas Legislature. The Free State Territorial Committee met in Lawrence a few days before we left the Territory and appointed a committee of their own number to wait upon the Governor and urge him to call such a session to take action concerning the monstrous proceedings of the Leavenworth Convention. The Governor said it was quite clear a special session ought to be called, but he doubted his power to issue the call. He would examine the law and if found it within the scope of his authority he would act in accordance with their suggestions.

The committee said they would remain in Leavenworth until the Governor could post himself up. They called the next day in season to learn the Governor had taken passage on the steamer Oglesby for St. Louis. So I am informed by a gentleman who came on board just as the steamer shored off. The committee which went to Leavenworth found Stanton, and urged upon him the necessity of a special session. He agreed fully with their views, and thought that course in dispensable, but of course declined to take any action on his own part while his superior was in the Territory.

Gov. Walker has expressed himself very freely during the trip concerning the framers of the Lecompton Constitution. In point of fact the Governor has been much excited and horribly profane on this subject. He says that the bones of the Chinese Sugar Cane which was fed upon him have given him a strong headache, and that he has been compelled to drink beer to get rid of it.

Here there is positive evidence that the entire

The Seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane Not Poisous.

The Mobile Mercury has lately cautioned the public in relation to feeding stock with Chinese Sugar Cane. The blades and stocks are said to be excellent forage, but the seeds are pronounced to be poisonous. Dr. Jackson, the distinguished chemist, attempted an analysis of the seed, but came to the conclusion that their properties can not be determined chemically, but only by actually observing their effects upon animals. The latter point, however, has been satisfactorily determined by the following letter addressed to the Commissioner of Patents by Mr. D. J. Browne, the head of the Agricultural Bureau:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
November 16, 1857.

SIR: In answer to the inquiry as to the poisonous character of the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane, when eaten by animals, I would inform you, not only from the authority of numerous persons who are in communication with this office, but from my own personal knowledge, that any conjecture or statement to that effect is wholly unfounded.

I have seen cattle, horses, poultry and swine fed upon it freely, both in an unripe and mature state, without the slightest symptoms of injury or disease; and I have witnessed for the last month several tame pigeons of this city constantly in the habit of feeding upon the seeds of some plants growing in the yard adjoining my residence, apparently with impunity—a fact that would also seem to be confirmed by M. Vilomorin, of Paris, who says the bones of poultry which had continually eaten the sugar cane were colored red from their pellicles.

I would further remark that Mr. A. Marchalk, editor of the Bolton (Texas) Independent, has recently made some "excellent bread" from flour ground from the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane which had a deep pink color imparted to it from the small particles of the pellicles or hulls which the bolting-cloth did not separate.

Here there is positive evidence that the entire

GENIUS OF ENERGY.—There is no genius of life, like the genius of energy and industry. You will learn that all the traditions so current among very young men—that certain great characters have wrought their greatness by an inspiration, as it were, grows out of a sad mistake.

As you will further find, when you come to measure yourself with men, that there are no rivals so formidable as those earnest, determined minds, which reckon the value of every hour, and which achieve eminence by persistent application.

Literary ambition may inflame you at certain periods; and a thought of some great name will flash like a spark into the mine of your purposes; you dream until midnight over books; you set up shafts, and chase them down—other shadows, and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the "soul lie well" in the hunt after distinction, but labor.

And it is a glorious thing, when once you are weary of the dissipation, and the enmity of your own aims, to turn up the enmity of your friends; and you dream until midnight over books; you set up shafts, and chase them down—other shadows, and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the "soul lie well" in the hunt after distinction, but labor.

And it is a glorious thing, when once you are weary of the dissipation, and the enmity of your own aims, to turn up the enmity of your friends; and you dream until midnight over books; you set up shafts, and chase them down—other shadows, and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the "soul lie well" in the hunt after distinction, but labor.

And it is a glorious thing, when once you are weary of the dissipation, and the enmity of your own aims, to turn up the enmity of your friends; and you dream until midnight over books; you set up shafts, and chase them down—other shadows, and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the "soul lie well" in the hunt after distinction, but labor.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, EDITOR.

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

To Our Patrons

We trust our subscribers, throughout the State of Kentucky, will avail themselves of the opportunity to send by their Representatives and Senators a part, at least, of their dues for subscription to *The Commonwealth*. We have not annoyed our subscribers with dues for some years, and we hope they will not now neglect us.

Those who may not have an opportunity of sending, as above requested, can do so by mail, at our risk.

THE SANCTUARY CONDITION OF SENATOR SUMNER
—The health of the Senator from Massachusetts is destined to agitate the country once more.—While he was in Europe he seems to have enjoyed a remarkable good condition, luxuriating among lords and ladies, in castle and city palace. The approach to his native land does not seem to have agreed with him. We learn from Boston that Mr. S. had quite an enthusiastic reception by his political friends. The telegram (or telegraphic dispatch) says: "Mr. Sumner was followed by Hon. Henry Wilson in a short speech, when the crowd dispersed. Mr. Sumner has been sick during the entire voyage, but his health generally has been so much improved, that it is thought that he will be able to resume his seat in Congress at its opening."—*Exchange*.

It has occasionally happened in the world's history that other men besides the Senator from Massachusetts have been sick—at the stomach—during a voyage across the Atlantic. It may turn out to be a fortunate thing for Mr. Sumner that he has thrown up some of the superabundant quantity of bile of which he was possessed. Perhaps it may save him from another drubbing. It is not surprising that he should experience some nauseating sensations at the bare idea of so soon re-visiting the scene of his recent misadventure.

Some time ago, when McCarty, of the Bardstown *Gazette*, was a dashing, slashing, splashing widower, he met with an accident; and was conveyed to the female academy there to be nursed. The editor of the Hopkinsville *Mercury* intimates that McCarty was half as bad hurt as he pretended—in short, that he "played possum" to some extent, in order to be conveyed to the academy. He thinks a really sick man would not be likely to seek quiet and repose at any such a place—where about two hundred harpies, scarecrows, dare-devil, tom boy girls were romping, swearing, tooting, and studying the *allegro*. We guess the *Mercury* man is more than half right.—*Dancille Tribune*.

Whether the "Mercury man" is right or not in his conjectures concerning McCarty, certain it is that if we had been in his fix we should be sick even to this day—that is, if the young ladies of the Female Academy referred to would have consented to nurse a poor Protestant for so long a time.

We call the attention of our readers to the special notice of our friend W. R. SAMUELS, which may be found in another column. He intends going to Louisville, where he will enter into the establishment of DURKEE, HEATH & CO. Mr. Samuels is well known to most of our citizens as a polite and gentlemanly salesman, and we doubt not many of them will avail themselves of the advantage of having their wants in the Dry Goods firm attended to by him in Louisville. We wish him success.

BANK OF FRANCE IMPREGNABLE—The Havre Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of Orleans, of Bordeaux, and those of other French commercial cities, have addressed the Government, praying that the example of the United States should be immediately followed, in suspending for a few months, the payment of specie for notes of the Bank of France, to prevent the apprehended movement of coin to England, Germany and America. But, according to Gallardet, in his last letter to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, the Government has announced in semi-official journals, that this measure has not been deemed necessary, and the petitioners have been requested to abstain from all further useless appeal in that direction. Louis Napoleon does not choose that the Empire shall have recourse to an expedient which has only found favor with the Republic, and the Minister of Finance will, in a few days, publish in the *Moniteur* a report, the object of which will be to give perfect assurance of the unassimilable financial condition of France.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company, so far from being discouraged by the failure of the past attempt to submerge the wires,—are at work again, in the full expectation of succeeding on the second trial. They have decided to lay the cable the latter part of next June, commencing in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, as originally designed. Messrs. Glass & Elliott have commenced the construction of additional cable, making three thousand miles in all. Messrs. Eaton & Ames are building new paying out machines.

THE HANDKERCHIEF.—The Handkerchief is now in Paris, one of the most expensive portions of a lady's toilette. There is the breakfast handkerchief; the one for mid day, and for the dinner costume one made in the most elegant manner and of the finest lace. They all vary in size, in shape and in richness of ornament. For special occasions they are specially ornamented. For the Imperial hunt in instance, they are curiously worked in satin stitch, with representation of stags, hounds and huntsmen. For other occasions, appropriate ornamental designs are adopted. The rank of the Parisian ladies can now be pretty well determined by the costliness and beauty of the handkerchief.

The case of the United States vs. General William Walker was called in the U. S. District Court, New Orleans, on the 17th inst., but that redoubtable personage didn't respond, of course.

An Accident.—Mr. J. L. O'Neil, formerly Cashier of the Bank of Ashland, Shelbyville, Ky., while traveling on the steamer Ogden, up Missouri river, a few days since, was precipitated into the hold of the boat, by it striking a bluff bar. He was badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

The Missouri *Republican* learns from an "authentic source" that the liabilities of the banking house of James H. Lucas & Co., have been reduced more than one-half by satisfactory adjustment and payment.

To the Editors of the *Yankee and Commonwealth Newspapers*, printed in the city of Frankfort, Ky.

GENTLEMEN: We recommend to our fire-eating Democratic friends, the subjoined extracts from the Philadelphia *Press*, edited by the notorious Forey, who has so long been considered the confidential friend and mouth-piece of Mr. Buchanan. We have frequently held up the private character of this man to public condemnation, and it is but seldom indeed that his opinions upon political topics meet our approbation. But in this instance his sound views are far preferable to those expressed by the majority of the Southern press, and they derive peculiar importance from the fact of his known intimacy with the Chief Executive, and from the natural inference that they are the sentiments of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Although there may be isolated sentences in which we do not agree with the *Press*, yet upon the main question, of submitting the whole constitution to the people of Kansas, the subjoined articles meet our entire approbation. It is not too much to hope that they also express the sentiments of much the larger portion of the conservative South. We give them to our readers, not only because they set forth sound doctrine, but also to show Southern Democrats how widely they differ from their Northern brethren:

From the Philadelphia "*Press*" of November 18.

The drift of all the news from Kansas, by mail and telegraph, shows conclusively that the so-called pro-slavery Constitutional Convention, like other bodies of whom we have read, is another formidable instance of the adage that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Some of the propositions presented to that Convention—which, it be remembered, represents a mere fragment of the voters of the Territory—would displease a despotism, others are merely ridiculous, while the whole affair looks to us, at this distance, as if the parties engaged in it had entered into a contract to mortgage the new state to their own individual interests for a century to come.

There is a consistent disregard of the people manifested, a cool resort to trick, and an utter shamelessness, which altogether make up a satire upon representative bodies such as we have never before had the luxury to enjoy. The leading spirit in this Constitutional Convention seems to be a person called "General Calhoun," who was appointed from the free State of Illinois by Gen. Pierce as Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, and who in all his actions indicates a desire to imitate rather the character of a member of the French Senate employed to carry out the designs of Louis Napoleon than the representative of an honest American constituency. We give in another column some of the doings of the Convention; and have only to say that if the Constitution fabricated by this body is sent to Congress we trust that short work will be made of it. It deserves nothing but contempt. If it has a single merit it is its consistency with the fraud and wrong which it is intended to perpetrate, and from which in great part it has grown.

The idea of a set of men chosen as delegates to this Convention at tempting to bind posterity to their work, and daring to nullify, in advance, the will of the majority, is so monstrous that we wonder the outrage did not excite the whole people to civil war. The usurpation becomes the more amazing when we reflect that these very men who are trying to fix upon the Territory the rule of a minority were vociferous in denouncing the Topeka Constitution, which set out with asserting a similar principle, and was repudiated by Congress and the country.

In speaking of doings like these we feel that it is idle to mince phrases, and we sincerely hope that if the Constitution of Kansas is anything like the instrument it promises to be, from the intelligence we lay before our readers this morning, it will, when presented to the Congress of the United States, be thrown out of both branches by a unanimous vote. At any rate we trust that the Senators and Representative from Pennsylvania will boldly and at once put their feet upon it and spur it as it deserves to be spurred.

From the Philadelphia *Press* of November 19.

We publish this morning the schedule adopted by the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Contrary to what we conceive to be the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the resolutions of Mr. Buchanan, the recommendations of Governor Walker, the pledges of many of the members of that Convention, and in defiance of the true principles of liberal Democratic government, that body has refused to submit its work fairly to the citizens of Kansas. There is no honest submission of the new constitution to the action of the people. It is provided that they may for "the constitution with slavery," or for "the constitution without slavery," no matter how much they may be opposed to its provisions.—They are not allowed an opportunity of saying whether they do or do not desire the document framed by this Convention to be their fundamental law, and by the abnegation of this privilege they are deprived of the full exercise of that right of forming their own institutions to which they are entitled by every consideration of justice and right. The proposed election is in a less complete and more offensive form than that by which Louis Napoleon obtained the confirmation of his assumption of the position of Emperor from the French people. While he refused to give them an opportunity to vote for such candidates as they preferred, he still submitted the proposition whether he should or should not be placed upon the throne. He at least gave them a chance to *vote him down* if they desired to do so. This right the Kansas Constitutional Convention has refused to the people of that Territory. The pervading idea of democratic government is that all public representatives and officials are mere servants, whose highest duty is to guard the interests and carry out the will of a higher power—that of the people, the only true sovereigns. The Convention has acted as though it was the master instead of the servant—as though it was determined to fasten and make binding its unjust proceeding necessitates the conviction that it was afraid of popular condemnation, afraid to trust its work to the free action of the people—afraid to do its duty, and to place the power of final judgment upon its proceedings where it belonged, in the hands of those most deeply interested in them. If the constitution suits a majority of the people of Kansas, they would vote for it in any event, and it would become their fundamental law. If it does not conform to the views and requirements of a majority of the citizens of Kansas, they should have an opportunity of voting against it. This proposition seems so clear that we are surprised that it should be questioned in any quarter. Even the Convention was not altogether desirous of some idea of the justice of this principle, for it proposes to leave the people to say whether they are to have the constitution with or without slavery. What right had it to limit the power of the people to action upon merely one question, and to confine their judgment even upon that by narrow boundaries? The whole power belonged to the citizens of that Territory. There was no warrant for dividing it, and we can conceive no just and proper reason for thus dwarfing their sovereignty. The whole affair wears the aspect of a mere trick, an unworthy expedient, which should meet with no favor. There are other features of this schedule of an extraordinary character, but we shall not comment upon them now. We regret and deplore the action of the Convention, and, considering in how slight a degree it represented the whole body of the people of the Territory, are greatly disappointed that it did not magnificently crown its labors by submitting them fully and fairly to all its citizens, and thus have closed forever the mouths of those who have clamored so loudly against the Democratic party on the score of alleged frauds in Kansas, and brought the exciting drama of its Territorial difficulties to a final close.

Mr. John Hays, the oldest newspaper carrier in Cincinnati, was run over by a railway train Tuesday and instantly killed.

EXCHANGE.

Items by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

The Washington correspondent of the Times says that Governor Walker had a long and friendly interview with the President to-day, discussing Kansas affairs at length, especially in regard to the propriety of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention in not referring the entire instrument to the people. Though differing radically, they parted friends, appointing another interview for discussing the same subject. Some of their mutual friends hope for a reconciliation, but the hope is falacious, their differences being too radical to admit of compromise. Open hostility seems inevitable. Walker's opposition to the constitution is not founded on the slavery clause, which is only partially submitted to the people, but on the refusal of the convention to permit the people to vote against as well as for the constitution. He regards this as a violation of the federal constitution, the Kansas and Nebraska bill, of popular sovereignty, and rights of self-government. The President expressed the opinion that if the Constitutional Convention was authorised by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, whatever it may be. Gov. Walker holds the application of the President's doctrine to sustain the refusal to submit the entire constitution to the popular vote, to be a simple assertion of the right of Congress to fix any constitution on the Territory, instead of leaving it to the people to decide for themselves. Gov. Walker has never yet seen the constitution, and nobody outside of Kansas knows what it is—all efforts of the Government to obtain a copy have failed. It is feared that its signers will be driven out of the Territory. The constitution is considered spurious, and it is believed that the State government can never be set in motion unless by the federal arms.

Governor Walker declares that he cannot acquiesce in the action of the convention without violating the pledge he gave, sacrificing his honest convictions, and making himself infamous. Resistance is made to the establishment of the State government, the President will necessarily call on the Governor of the Territory to exercise his authority to put it down. This, with his sentiments, Walker cannot and will not do, nor will he resign.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.

SCOTT, the United States mail robber, was convicted to day.

The first ballot for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Andrew H. Butler, was taken in the Legislature of this State to-day, and resulted in the following vote: Hammond 61, Pickens 39, Jas. Clement 23, John S. Preston 18. There being no election, further balloting was postponed.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. R. SAMUEL

WITH

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING,

WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order.

[Nov. 30, 1857-4f.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857-4f. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

Nov. 16-4f.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.

Oct. 23, 1857-4f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. LEWIS B. FENWICK as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky.

Nov. 4, 1857-4f.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLK, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

[Oct. 23-4f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. W. PRUITT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

Nov. 11, 1857-4f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

[Oct. 19-4f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

Nov. 23, 1857-4f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. W. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

Sept. 7-4f.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce Edward HENSLEY as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

Sept. 11-4f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVIN as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

Nov. 11, 1857-4f.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. R. MORRIS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

Sept. 1-4f.

For New Orleans.

The fine and magnificent passenger steamer RAINBOW, HOLLICROFT, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the Portland wharf.

I. S. MOREHEAD & CO.

Nov. 26-4f.

M. HALBERT & CO.

Dec. 1-4f.

DAMESNELL & CO.

Common School Notice.

THE Commissioners of Common Schools—unless they have attended to the duty—will be pleased to forward, directly, copies of their certificates of appointment and qualifications; and also statements of their expenses for the year 1856, of money paid in 1857. This is a matter of importance, and it is hoped will receive prompt attention.

It is feared that some Commissioners have been careless in reporting the Financial Districts, Commissions, &c., on the 5th, Sept. 1857.

Some errors have been made by reporting the whole of District to each county, thereby drawing the amounts twice. Diligence in the performance of this duty will avoid great perplexity and loss.

This, as well as the last Legislature, requires very prompt returns from the Commissioners. Their Reports should be plainly written, and the figures distinctly made, in columns regularly drawn.

Orderly reports, in which funds are to be drawn, as no money is sent by mail.

Send Superintendent's Report, forwarded this year, for further information. In this report will be found all the laws, necessary directions, forms, &c. Blanks have been prepared for use of the Commissioners.

Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1857.—I. S. PAGE, Auditor.

THO. S. PAGE, *Sup. Pub. Ins.*

Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1857.—I. S. PAGE, *Sup. Pub. Ins.*

* Yeoman, Louisville Journal and Democrat copy weekly one month.

For Rent.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied</

